

Health Care Availability and Access Committee

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LRB094 15766 LJB 55519 a

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 4338 1 2 AMENDMENT NO. . Amend House Bill 4338 by replacing 3 everything after the enacting clause with the following: 4 "Section 5. The Illinois Clean Indoor Air Act is amended by 5 changing Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 and by 6 adding Sections 4.5, 12, and 13 as follows: 7 (410 ILCS 80/1) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 8201) Sec. 1. Short title. This Act shall be known and may be 8 cited as the "Illinois Clean Indoor Air Act". 9 (Source: P.A. 86-1018.) 10 (410 ILCS 80/2) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 8202) 11 Sec. 2. Legislative findings. The General Assembly finds 12 that tobacco smoke is a harmful and dangerous carcinogen to 1.3 14 human beings and a hazard to workers' public health. Secondhand 15 tobacco smoke causes at least 65,000 deaths each year from heart disease and lung cancer according to the National Cancer 16 Institute. Secondhand tobacco smoke causes heart disease, 17 stroke, cancer, sudden infant death syndrome, low-birth-weight 18 in infants, asthma and exacerbation of asthma, bronchitis, and 19 pneumonia in children and adults. Secondhand tobacco smoke is 20 the third leading cause of preventable death in the United 21

States. Illinois workers exposed to secondhand tobacco smoke

are at increased risk of premature death. An estimated 2,900

1,570 Illinois citizens die each year from exposure to 1 secondhand tobacco smoke. The United States Surgeon General has 2 3 determined that the simple separation of smokers and nonsmokers within the same air space may reduce, but does not eliminate, 4 the exposure of nonsmokers to secondhand smoke. The 5 Environmental Protection Agency has determined that secondhand 6 7 smoke cannot be reduced to safe levels in business by high rates of ventilation. Air cleaners, which are only capable of 8 filtering the particulate matter and odors in smoke, do not 9 10 eliminate the known toxins in secondhand smoke. The American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning 11 Engineers (ASHRAE) bases its ventilation standards on totally 12 smoke-free environments because it cannot determine a safe 13 level of exposure to secondhand smoke, which contains 14 cancer-causing chemicals, and ASHRAE acknowledges that 15 technology does not exist that can remove chemicals that cause 16 cancer from the air. A recently promulgated ASHRAE position 17 document on secondhand smoke concludes that, at present, the 18 only means of eliminating health risks associated with indoor 19 exposure is to eliminate all smoking activity indoors. 20

(Source: P.A. 94-517, eff. 1-1-06.)

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- (410 ILCS 80/3) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 8203) 22
- 23 Sec. 3. <u>Definitions</u>. For the purposes of this Act, the 24 following terms have the meanings ascribed to them in this 25 Section unless different meanings are plainly indicated by the 26 context:
- 27 (a) "Department" means the Department of Public Health.
- 28 (Blank). "Proprietor" means any individual or his designated agent who by virtue of his office, position, 29 authority, or duties has legal or administrative 30 responsibility for the use or operation of property. 31
- (c) "Public place" means any enclosed \underline{area} to which 32 the public is invited or in which the public is permitted, 33

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including, without limitation, banks, bars, educational 1 facilities, enclosed or semi-enclosed sports arenas, 2 3 government buildings, health care facilities, laundromats, museums, public transportation facilities, reception areas, 4 recreational areas, restaurants, retail food production and 5 marketing establishments, retail service establishments, 6 7 retail stores, shopping malls, sports arenas, theaters, and waiting rooms. "Public place" includes members-only clubs or 8 associations. indoor area used by the public or serving as a 9 place of work including, but not limited to, hospitals, 10 retail stores, offices, 11 establishments, elevators, indoor theaters, libraries, art 12 13 museums, concert halls, public conveyances, educational facilities, nursing homes, auditoriums, arenas, and meeting 14 15 but excluding bowling establishments and excluding 16 places whose primary business is the sale of alcoholic 17 beverages for consumption on the premises and excluding rooms for the purpose of living quarters or sleeping or 18 housekeeping accommodations from a hotel, as defined 19 20 Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act, and private, enclosed 21 offices occupied exclusively by smokers, even though such offices may be visited by nonsmokers. 22

- (d) "Smoking" means the act of inhaling, exhaling, burning, or carrying the smoke from or possessing a lighted cigarette, cigar, pipe, weed, hookah, or other lighted cigarette tobacco product in any manner or form or any other form of tobacco or similar substance used for smoking.
- (e) "State agency" has the meaning formerly ascribed to it 28 29 in subsection (a) of Section 3 of the Illinois Purchasing Act 30 (now repealed).
- 31 (f) "Unit of local government" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 1 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution of 32 1970. 33
- (g) "Bar" means an establishment that is devoted to the 34

- serving of alcoholic beverages for consumption by guests on the 1
- premises and in which the serving of food is only incidental to 2
- 3 the consumption of those beverages. "Bar" includes, but is not
- limited to, taverns, nightclubs, cocktail lounges, and 4
- 5 cabarets.
- (h) "Business" means a sole proprietorship, joint venture, 6
- 7 corporation, or other business entity, either for-profit or
- not-for-profit, including (i) retail establishments where 8
- goods or services are sold; (ii) professional corporations and 9
- other entities where legal, medical, dental, engineering, 10
- architectural, or other professional services are delivered; 11
- and (iii) p<u>rivate clubs.</u> 12
- (i) "Employee" means a person who is employed by an 13
- employer in consideration for direct or indirect monetary wages 14
- 15 or profit or a person who volunteers his or her services for a
- non-profit entity. 16
- (j) "Employer" means a person, business, partnership, 17
- association, or corporation, including a municipal 18
- corporation, trust, or non-profit entity, that employs the 19
- 20 services of one or more individual persons.
- 21 (k) "Enclosed area" means all space between a floor and a
- 22 ceiling that is enclosed or semi-enclosed with (i) solid walls
- or windows, exclusive of doorways, or (ii) solid walls with 23
- 24 half wall partitions and no windows, exclusive of doorways,
- 25 that extend from the floor to the ceiling, including, without
- 26 limitation, lobbies and corridors.
- "Enclosed or semi-enclosed sports arena" 27
- "recreational area" means any sports pavilion, stadium, 28
- 29 gymnasium, health spa, boxing arena, swimming pool, roller and
- ice rink, bowling alley, or other similar place where members 30
- 31 of the general public assemble to engage in physical exercise
- or participate in athletic competition or recreational 32
- 33 activity or to witness sports, cultural, recreational, or other
- 34 events.

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(m) "Health care facility" means an office or institution
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      providing care or treatment of diseases, whether physical,
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      mental, or emotional, or other medical, physiological, or
      psychological conditions, including, but not limited to,
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      hospitals, rehabilitation hospitals, weight control clinics,
      nursing homes, homes for the aging or chronically ill,
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      laboratories, and offices of surgeons, chiropractors, physical
      therapists, physicians, dentists, and all specialists within
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      these professions. "Health care facility" includes all waiting
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      rooms, hallways, private rooms, semiprivate rooms, and wards
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      within health care facilities.
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          (n) "Place of employment" means an area under the control
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      of a public or private employer that employees normally
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      frequent during the course of employment, including, but not
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      limited to, work areas, employee lounges, restrooms,
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      conference rooms, meeting rooms, classrooms, employee
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      cafeterias, hallways, and vehicles.
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          (o) "Restaurant" means (i) an eating establishment,
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      including, but not limited to, coffee shops, cafeterias,
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      sandwich stands, and private and public school cafeterias, that
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      gives or offers for sale food to the public, guests, or
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      employees, and (ii) kitchens and catering facilities in which
      food is prepared on the premises for serving elsewhere.
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      "Restaurant" includes a bar area within the restaurant.
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          (p) "Retail tobacco store" means any retail store utilized
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      primarily for the sale of tobacco products and accessories (i)
      in which the sale of other products is merely incidental, (ii)
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      that does not hold a food service establishment license or
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      liquor license, and (iii) where no one under 18 years of age is
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      permitted.
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      (Source: P.A. 92-651, eff. 7-11-02.)
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(410 ILCS 80/4) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 8204)

Sec. 4. Smoking in public places, places of employment, and

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State-owned vehicles prohibited. No person shall smoke in a
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      public place or place of employment or within 15 feet of any
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      entrance to a public place or place of employment. No person
      shall smoke in any vehicle owned, leased, or operated by the
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      State or a political subdivision of the State. except in that
      portion of a public place which may be established and posted
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      under Section 5 as a smoking area. This prohibition does not
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      apply in cases in which an entire room or hall is used for
      private social function and seating arrangements are under the
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      control of the sponsor of the function and not of
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        oprictor or person in charge of the place.
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      prohibition shall not apply to factories, warehouses
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      similar places of work not usually frequented by the general
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      public.
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      (Source: P.A. 86-1018.)
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- (410 ILCS 80/4.5 new)16

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- 17 Sec. 4.5. Posting of signs; removal of ashtrays.
- (a) "No Smoking" signs or the international "No Smoking" 18 19 symbol, consisting of a pictorial representation of a burning 20 cigarette enclosed in a red circle with a red bar across it, 21 shall be clearly and conspicuously posted in each public place 22 and place of employment where smoking is prohibited by this Act 23 by the owner, operator, manager, or other person in control of 24 that place.
 - (b) Each public place and place of employment where smoking is prohibited by this Act shall have posted at every entrance a conspicuous sign clearly stating that smoking is prohibited.
- 28 (c) All ashtrays shall be removed from any area where smoking is prohibited by this Act by the owner, operator, 29 30 manager, or other person having control of the area.
- (410 ILCS 80/6) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 8206) 31
- Sec. 6. Enforcement; complaints. 32

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(a) The Department, State certified local public health
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      departments, and local law enforcement agencies shall enforce
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      the provisions of this Act and may assess fines pursuant to
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      Section 7 of this Act. The State or unit of local government
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      school district official or their designee or a proprietor and
      his agents in control of a place which includes a public place
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      shall make reasonable efforts to prevent smoking in the public
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      place outside established smoking areas by posting appropriate
      signs or contacting a law enforcement officer, or other
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      appropriate means.
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- (b) Any person may register a complaint with the Department, a State certified local public health department, or a local law enforcement agency for a violation of this Act. The Department shall establish a telephone number that any person may call to register a complaint under this subsection (b).
- (Source: P.A. 86-1018.) 17

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- (410 ILCS 80/7) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 8207) 18
- 19 Sec. 7. Violations.
- 20 (a) A person, corporation, partnership, association or 21 other entity $_{\mathcal{T}}$ who violates Section 4 of this Act <u>shall be fined</u> pursuant to this Section is guilty of a petty offense. Each day 22 23 that a violation occurs is a separate violation.
- 24 (b) A person who smokes in an area where smoking is 25 prohibited under Section 4 of this Act shall be fined in an amount that is not less than \$100 and not more than \$500. A 26 27 person who owns, operates, or otherwise controls a public place 28 or place of employment that violates Section 4 of this Act shall be fined (i) not more than \$250 for the first violation, 29 (ii) not more than \$500 for the second violation within one 30 year after the first violation, and (iii) not more than \$2,500 31 32 for each additional violation within one year after the first violation and shall receive a 60-day suspension or a revocation 33

- of any permit or license issued to the person, corporation, 1
- partnership, association, or other entity for the premises at 2
- which the violation occurred. 3
- (c) A fine imposed under this Section shall be allocated as 4
- 5 follows:
- (1) one-half of the fine shall be distributed to the 6
- 7 Department; and
- 8 (2) one-half of the fine shall be distributed to the
- enforcing agency. 9
- (Source: P.A. 86-1018.) 10
- (410 ILCS 80/8) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 8208) 11
- Sec. 8. Injunctions. The Department, a local board of 12
- 13 health, <u>local law enforcement agency</u>, or any individual
- 14 personally affected by repeated violations may institute, in a
- circuit court, an action to enjoin violations of this Act. 15
- (Source: P.A. 86-1018.) 16
- (410 ILCS 80/9) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 8209) 17
- 18 Sec. 9. Discrimination prohibited. No individual may be
- 19 discriminated against in any manner because of the exercise of
- any rights afforded by this Act. 20
- (Source: P.A. 86-1018.) 21
- 22 (410 ILCS 80/10) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 8210)
- 23 Sec. 10. Severability. If any provision, clause or
- paragraph of this Act shall be held invalid by a court of 24
- 25 competent jurisdiction, such validity shall not affect the
- 26 other provisions of this Act.
- (Source: P.A. 86-1018.) 27
- 28 (410 ILCS 80/11) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 8211)
- 29 Sec. 11. Local government regulation of smoking. Home rule.
- (a) A Except as provided in subsection (b), a home rule 30

- 1 unit of local government or any municipality or county in this
- State may regulate smoking in public places and places of 2
- employment, but that regulation must be no less restrictive 3
- 4 than this Act. This subsection (a) is a limitation on the
- 5 concurrent exercise of home rule power under subsection (i) of
- Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution. 6
- (b) (Blank) Any home rule unit that has passed an ordinance 7
- 8 concerning the regulation of smoking prior to October 1, 1989
- 9 is exempt from the requirements of subsection (a).
- (Source: P.A. 94-517, eff. 1-1-06.) 10
- 11 (410 ILCS 80/12 new)
- Sec. 12. Exemption from Act. The following are exempt from 12
- 13 the requirements of this Act:
- 14 (1) Municipalities with a population greater than
- 15 500,000.
- (2) Private residences, except when used as a licensed 16
- childcare facility, adult care facility, health care 17
- facility, or a home-based business of any kind open to the 18
- 19 public.
- 20 (3) Hotel and motel sleeping rooms that are rented to
- 21 guests and are designated as smoking rooms, except that not
- more than 25% of the rooms rented to guests in a hotel or 22
- 23 motel may be designated as smoking rooms.
- 24 (4) Retail tobacco stores, if smoke from the retail
- tobacco store does not infiltrate into areas where smoking 25
- is prohibited under the provisions of this Act. 26
- 27 (410 ILCS 80/13 new)
- 28 Sec. 13. Rules. The Department shall adopt rules necessary
- 29 for the administration of this Act.
- 30 (410 ILCS 80/5 rep.)
- Section 10. The Illinois Clean Indoor Air Act is amended by 31

- 1 repealing Section 5.
- Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect January 2
- 3 15, 2007.".